if a missionary's life. The native Africans, when he began to teach them, had no idea of a Creator and of a future life as Christians understand it. He told how he and a fellow-missionary had printed first a few verses, then all of the Gospel of Matthew, and finally the entire New Testament, in the language of the natives, whom they taught to read. The Africans not only learned to read the Bible, but many of them learned chapters of it by heart. The speaker closed with an appeal for more men, and especially for the prayers of Christians in America.

Another missionary, the Rev. Josiah Tyler, of the Zulu Mission, followed him. Mr. Tyler gave an account of some of the better qualities of the natives among whom he was working. Life and property were safer among them, he said, than in a Christian nation; even theft was punished by death. The speaker then addressed himself more especially to the young men and women present who contemplated entering the mission field. They would be happy if they did so, Mr. Tyler said, for his long experience had shown him that there was a divine satisfaction in thus devoting oneself. International testing the mission field. They would be the fellow-men.

The request of Frederick A. Walter and wife, late missionaries of the Board, for a revision of the decision of the Prudential Committee in their case was referred to the Business Committee. At this point the regular business was adjourned for half an hour for devotional exercises, which were led by the Rev. Thomas Laurie, of Providence.

The PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE UPHELD.

THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE UPHELD.

When the business proceedings were resumed the report of the committee appointed to consider the report of the Prudential Committee was read by Professor Franklin W. Fisk, of Chicago,

Upon finishing the reading of the report, Proessor Fisk made a short address upon the spirit which should impel in the missionary work. He said that in his thirty years' experience in a theological seminary he had seen many young men who were studying for the ministry, and had a good opportunity to understand their needs. He placed less and less emphasis on culture of the head, anless there is a corresponding culture of the heart. He added:

He added:

God forbid that I should undervalue instruction of the brain, but I have seen young men of only ordinary ability, who studied with prayer, become the most useful pastors and the most blessed of God. So it is with churches, they, too, must have the spirit of God. There is too much of machinery in our life. We make almost a fettish of the American Board, so deeply do we love it and so earnestly do we pray for it. Missionaries need a prayerful spirit, and we all should pay less attention to mere mechanism and more to the moving spirit of the Almighty. What are we here for but to pray first of all for the Holy Spirit until it shall come upon us and we can go forth to do such work as we have never done before!

MEMBERS GROW EARNEST IN DEBATE. Rowland Hazard was of the opinion that the report of the Prudential Committee was not a fair representation of what the Board had done in the year just closed. He wanted to know how a year's work could be reported prosperous in which only two young men from the New-England seminaries had offered their services to the Board; when, notwithstanding a larger number of churches had contributed than formerly, there had been no proportionate gain in contributions and \$82,000 had been taken from the Swett Fund. He therefore moved that the report be sent back to the committee and an addition of three members be made. The motion was seconded, and Professor Fisk announced that he would withdraw from the committee if the resolution was adopted. Professor Egbert Smyth, of Andover Sentinary, complained that the committee which had just reported had made no attempt, so far as he could learn, to institute any inquiry regarding the statements made in the Prudential Committee's report. It had apparently based its conclusions on the information furnished by the home secretary.

DR. ALEXANDER M'KENZIE SPEARS.

At this point Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, Mass., rose, and in calm yet earnest tones delivered this plea for harmony:

bridge, Mass., rose, and in calin yet carness tones delivered this plea for harmony:

Mr. President: 1 only want to say a word in the interests of peace. I do not bedeve there is any reason—any reason that need remain—for the unrost that is in this hoate. There is not a member of it who does not love the Board. We have one principle, we have one gospel. There is no question of doctrine which divides us in our work, so far as I know. But there is a feeling of very great unrest, and it seems to me that we had better face the issue new. I believe that it needs but a good, carness, religious commonsense to sweep away every dancreace of principle that now exists, and leave us to go our ways of peace.

There is a great difference of opinion in regard to the report of the Frudential Committee. Upon that I make no argument. The facts are not in my hands; I only hear them poken of here and there. There was a very interesting editorial in "The Congregationalists" last week in review of the year, the conclusions of which were directly opposite to those wifeln have been advanced here. To very many members of the Board, the year, so far from being a year of financial misformer: so far from being a year of financial misformer: so far from being a year of financial misformer: so far from being a year of financial misformer: so far from being a year of the other. This is a case where men see things from one side—their side. Their honesty I do not brieved the beach to our work with this misunders where men for the gold back to our work with this misunder standing drawing through another year.

not impeach in the slightest degree, nor that of any others. I simply ask in all kindness whether we size going back to our work with this misunder, standing dragging through another year.

I do not believe the brethren, all of them, understand how this is affecting our churches a home. It is a very serious marker to our churches now entering upon the work of the year, heping for a spiritual interest. In Boston and vicinity our churches are fearfully dry and have been for a long time. I ask, fearfully dry and have been for a long time. I ask, or the shall not be disturbed in our prayer-meetings and everywhere clise by a contention which might be removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed in two hours if men, discussing one side or removed on the standard of the suppression of the removed of the suppression of the supp

two or three years. In perfect harmony and in strong desire we could say our prayers to day and every day. But it is very hard to pray. I am not so good as some men, and it is hard to pray now with undivided mind. There will come suggestions which interfere with our spirit of devotion. I do not see that the report of the committee helps us in this matter. It leaves it where it was. Two gentlemen have already expressed their dissent. I beg that all these questions may be settled by intelligence, and a fair, broad locking at all the facts in the case. (Applicated)

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE EXPLAINS.

The Rev. Henry W. Warren, of Cincinnati, a member of Professor Fisk's committee, explained

how the report was written, saying:

member of Professor Fisk's committee, expanined how the report was written, saying:

Mr. President. Fathers and Brothers: I stand here as a humble member of this committee, at the request of my brethren on that committee, to add a single for my brethren on that committee, to add a single word in case there should any occasion for it. I wish to emphasize most heartly my indorsement of the to emphasize most heartly my indorsement of the words of our dear brother who has just spoken. But in connection with the work of the committee permit me to add just a few words.

As the committee understood it, it was the report of the Prudential Committee which was before us, and the Prudential Committee which was before us, and the report of the home secretary. It came before us as the unanimous report of the Prudential Committee, and we felt that we were bound to accept it in tee, and we felt that we ware bound to accept it in tee, and we felt that we had no right to go behind that good faith, that we had no right to go behind that report to see whether the Prudential Committee were report to see whether the Prudential Committee were bounded institution presents a report through its financial institution presents a report through its officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee to whom that report is referred officers, the committee of the contrary in evidence. That was the principle on which this committee acted.

Standing upon this ground we looked over the statements of this report. We recognize the fact that there have been left to the Board in the past, but

hood of \$3,000. No one questions as we understand it, but what those drafts were made literally in accordance with the provisions under which those legacies were bestowed; and therefore there is no question before us to-day with regard to the honorable measure in which that money was used.

Altention is called by the committee to the fact that the contributions, while increased over those of last year, were only slightly increased, and they emphasize the fact that there is need of these contributions from our coursels. At the same time they recognize the fact that there is need of Heavenly wisdom on the part of the Prudential Committee to guide them in this trying hour. As a few days ago the grandest steamer afloat perhaps, few days ago the grandest steamer afloat perhaps, fint othis commodious harbor—so we recognize the fact that there is danger at this hour, when this grand learn, which has stood the storms of the Atlantic, but just as it was coming into the some heart and one mind in fellowship and work.

There is need of a wisdom above our own to guide this committee as they stand at the helm; and there is need of the wisdom above our own to guide them in the United States—certainly one of the most progressive, or, if you please, one of the largest—and of what I also suppose to be one of largest—and of what I also suppose to be entered in the United States—certainly one of the most progressive, or, if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you please, one of the most progressive, or if you pl

dover, who said in substance:

To-day the missionary problem is Japan, because the Japanese, as a race, now lie close to the line of balance, and in the twentieth century may go to balance, and in the twentieth century may go to Mobamedanism or to Christianity. Now is the time to act and win that great people for the cause of Christ. Let us say to our young men: "We have a common Christianity with Japan. She needs you, she must have you, and if you go in the spirit that the Japanese would have you, which is the spirit of Christ, the results will be far-reaching and lasting."

Dr. Griffis, of Boston, who has spent some time in Japan gave an interesting account of the beginnings of Christianity in that country. He said that before missionaries went to Japan, and even before Commodore Perry landed there, there were Japanese who prayed for Christ to come and for Christianity to enter. Even before the American merchant ship, the Morrison, in 1837, was fired on by the Japanese when she attempted to land some of the Japanese of Christ, and handed the Bible to scholars who translated it from the Dutch into the Japanese language. Some of the men who embraced the new religion clung to it though imprisoned and sentenced to death. They were as struly martyrs, Dr. Griffis said, as any whose names adorn the Roman calendar. The speaker pointed out a Japanese young man who sat in a front pew as the son of a man who had been killed by six assassins on account of his belief in Christianity.

A telegram from the Eliot Church at Newton, a

tianity.

A telegram from the Eliot Church at Newton,
Mass., was read, which announced that the church
had made a special offering of \$5,000 to open new
missions in Japan.

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT ON TWO MEN.

SECRETARY ALDEN OPPOSED BY THE LIBERALS, AND THE REV. C. A. DICKINSON BY THE CONSERVATIVES-PRESIDENT STORES SAVES BOTH BY HIS WISDOM AND SKILL-SPEECHES AND

MOTIONS. After the noon recess the Lord's Supper was celeated, the leaders being the Rev.Dr. G. F. Herrick, of Constantinople, and the Rev. Dr. S. G. Buckingham, of Massachusetts. The deacons were chosen from the lay members of the Board. The report on the Turkish Mission was then read by Joseph Cook, of Boston, who added these words in defence

on the Turkish Mission was then read by Joseph Cook, of Besten, who added these words in defence of the Prudential Committee.

This report exhibits missionaries as active in three highly responsible capacities: Founders of colleges, founders of theological seminaries, and teachers of a native ministry. Now, it is very properly said that we ough, to have one standard for Chicago and Conganinople, for Beston and Bombay. So we have, standinople, for Beston and Bombay. So we have, seminary, or of any college, or of any chair where a seminary, or of any college, or of any chair where a ministry is instructor, as Emmons or Hopkins used to instruct, individual students, without testing the occupants of those places severely. It is not any or every council whose verilet is enough to give us confidence that the men are fit for these high places. Now, I am not to make a speech; but as there are many theological student at least fifteen years—for I consider myself one at the present moment—I beg leave to say that nobody means to be mean in examining a young man for the office of a missionary, least of all young man for the office of a missionary, least of all this Prudential Committee, who carry in their hearts the burden of a full conviction that it is never safe for any man to die in his sins. We want helpers; we know the fields are ripe for the harvest; but the question is not one of Congregational fellowship, it is one of fitness for a particular place.

Now, here we do not settle a theological professor or president of a college without very great care. Large funds may be at stake, as they sac in this case, in the Prudential Committee. We ask no severer examination, we set up no higher bar, in Constantinople in this matter than we do in Chicago, no higher bar in Bembay than we do in Boston, and I repudiate as utterly misleading the inslumations and timendees so common in certain portions of the public press and on certain platforms to the contrary effect. Young men will be treated honorably by this Board, as they alw of the Prudential Committee.

unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace"? Congregationalists are independents in a sense, but we are now ecclesiastical anarchists. I believe as solemnly as that I exist that it is never safe for any man to die in his sins. An opposite opinion is all that divides this Board. The way to peace we shall find along the highway of the Scriptures. Let us open the windows to these severe truths—the necessity of the new birth in this life, the certainty that no man has a right to offer the hope of regeneration beyond death—and we shall come both here and at the ends of the earth to the "unity of the Spirit in the hond of peace." (Applause.)

The following corporate members were elected the Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Pratt, Professor Chester D. Hartranft, William A. Slater, Charles A. Jewell, the Rev. Dr. E. F. Williams, William H. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, F. B. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. D. March. he Rev. Dr. Lyman S. Rowland, the Rev. David N. Beach, A. G. Cumnock, J. M. W. Hall, the Rev. William A. Waterman, the Rev. W. H. Warren, the Rev. Alexander R. Thain, John D. Cutter. Franklin Fairbanks, President Edward D. Eaton and David C. Bell

TWO REPORTS BY A NOMINATING COMMITTEE. The committee appointed to nominate officers brought in two reports. Dr. Noble rend the majority report and Professor Fisher spoke for the minority. The reports agreed in the main; ex. cept that the majority dropped the Rev. Charles A. Dickinson from the Prudential Committee and the minority dropped Dr. Alden from the office of home secretary. The Rev. Dr. Gordon entered at once into a culogy of Mr. Dickinson, and said that an effort to brand him and send him adrift was made because he favored Mr. Noyes, and the

churches would so understand it. Dr. Noble interrupted Dr. Gordon to ask what the churches would say if Dr. Alden was branded

and sent adrift. Dr. Gordon replied that the conservatives wer and averdment last year is in the avirabor, net dependent on one man, as the liberals were,

guiestion before us to-day with regard to the followard.
Afferention is called by the committee to the fact that there is need of the templace the fact that there is need of the committee to guide them in this need along. Perhaps, was stranded and came near being weeked-only the strange of the Arthurity. The strange of the Arthurity of the Product of Heaven's widen on the past of the Product of the templace of the Arthurity. The strange of the Arthurity of the Product of the templace of the Arthurity. The strange of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity. The strange of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity. The strange of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the templace of the Arthurity. The templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the templace of the Arthurity. The templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the Arthurity. The templace of the Arthurity of the templace of the Arthurity of the Arthurity. The templace of the Arthurity of the Arthurity of the Arthurity of the Arthurity. The Arthurity of the Arthurity of the Arthurity of the Arthurity of the Arthurity. The Arthurity of the Arthurity. The Arthurity of the Arthurity o

Dr. Noble then referred to the discussion at Des Moines, when Dr. Storrs interrupted him. asking that all personal questions be eliminated from the discussion. Dr. Noble accepted the sug-

gestion and said: estion and said;

Those who eulogize have always a pleasant task;
loss who crittelse expose themselves to a charge of
lee lack of sweetness and love. I want to be very
weet, and I want to be very lovely; but I want to
ave some self respect, and I want this Board to have some self respect. I would say, in a single word, my reason for not recommending this man for re-election on the Prudential Committee is that he has not been loyal to the American Board. (Applause.) DR. STORES HELPS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Dr. Behrends, Dr. Walker, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Perkins, Dr. Meredith, Dr. Gladden and others spoke while the ballots were being counted, the upshot being a motion by Dr. Walker calling for the appointment of a Committee of Nine " to inquire into the manifest differences of judgment existing in this body as to the administration and work of the Board, the causes of such differences, and the proper methods of their removal, and to

of the Board, the causes of such differences, and the proper methods of their removal, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Board to be called by the president." All committees are by the rules of the Board appointed by the president, but Dr. Storrs declined to accept that responsibility, saying:

It is entirely impossible for me to appoint this committee without raising the question on the part of a good many whether I am not influenced by theological or other prejudices on the one side or the other. Such accusations have been made in one of the daily papers of New-York, but I wish to say that nominations have been made in a spirit of perfect fairness, as I theke, to all parties. I am exceedingly sorry that this personal question has come into our debate. At Springfield, two years ago, I was told that It was probable there would be changes made in the officers of the Board, with the statement of, the fact that the majority of the Board had determined to elect me as president of the institution. I expressed my entire unwillingness to serve in that capacity, but was compelled, by the stress of the representations that were made, to admit that I would take it into consideration if it were pressed upon me; but I made it an absolute condition that there should be no change on the Prudential committee or in the officers of the Board, because I would not have as active personal controversy on hand at the time when other questions were agitating the minds of the loard so deeply and so widely. That point was yielded, I have hoppuntil this afternoon that these questions would not come up. Let us try and see if we cannot work together. That proposition of Dr. Perkins's scens to me an admirable one. Let us agree upon a ticket in which the old officers and Prudential Committee shall be given at any rate another year in which to see if they cannot work harmoniously and effectently. (Applause.)

Brethren, I have no single desire in the world for this Board except as a timay be in consistent harmony with the pruciple,

was offered by a member and accepted by Dr. Walker for the one calling for a Committee of Nine, and carried unanimously: Nine, and carried unanimously:

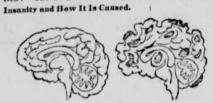
Resolved. That a Committee of Nine be appointed to inquire into the methods of administration pursued at the missionary rooms in Boston, to recommend any changes which shall appear to them needful and important, and to report to a subsequent meeting.

THE OLD OFFICERS CHOSEN The list of officers elected was a compromise tielst, nearly all the old members being retained, the single exceptions being the substitution of G. Henry Whitcomb for Ezra Farnsworth, who was compelled to leave the Prodential Committee. and James M. Gordon for Joseph C. Tyler, on the Auditing Committee, both changes being due to ill-health. This is the list of new officers;

President, R. S. Storrs; vice president, Eliphalet W. Blatchford; Prudential Committee, Augustus C. Thompson, the Hon. Joseph S. Ropes, Edwin E. Webb, Charles C. Burr, Elbridge Torrey, Albert H. Plumb, the Hon. William P. Ellison, the Rev. Francis E.

A NATIONAL DANGERP

ties?-The Frightful Increase of a Most Peculiar



THE BRAIN (from a photograph) With Parests Lesions In Healthy Condition.

There are two well-known men confined in Bloomingdale (New-York) Asylum who, less than a year ago, were prominent in club and social life. Why are they there?

Paresis.

Did it come on at once?

Not at all. It was a gradual but positive growth.

They overtaxed nature. The drain on their vitality, their norve powers, their brain tissue was too great, and they gradually but surely sank under it. The things they did that are being done by thousands of men and women in this very city to-day. It is not necessary to name them. They all end disastrously unless checked or regulated.

Prof. Pheips, of Dartmouth College, knew this fully when he began his experiments which resulted in the discoming debilitated and women weakened by the pressure enew the brain and build up nerve tissue as fast as they ecome exhausted. It is not a narcotic. It contains no irugs, no nestrums. It is perfectly pure. It is absolutely narmless. The high character of its discoverer guaran-ees this, and the endorsement of the medical and chemical rofessions proves it.

Clark, G. Henry Whiteomb, C. A. Dickinson; corresponding secretaries, Nathaniel G. Clark, Edmund K. Alden, Judson Smith; recording secretary, Henry A. Stimson; assistant recording secretary, E. N. Packard; treasurer, Langdon S. Ward; auditors, Arthur W. Tufts, Samuel Johnson, James M. Gordon.

After the vote was declared Dr. Storrs said: You do me a great henor in electing me to this office. I feel it, and I will accept the honor. It is an office of labor and solicitude, of responsibility and care. I will accept it again on condition that you agree here and now that the planform laid down in my letter accepting the presidency two years ago is approved by this Board, and that upon that they are willing to stand and work together. (Lond applause.) The request of Dr. Storrs was granted by a rising vote of all the corporate members.

DR. STORRS AT HIS BEST.

ITIS BRILLIANT ORATION ON MISSIONS

THE GREAT AUDIENCE HELD SPELLBOUND BY THE PRESIDENT'S ELOQUENCE - CON-GRATULATIONS FROM MANY QUAR-TERS.

At the evening session Dr. Storrs delivered a crilliant oration, which was listened to with the

may whose same interaction one superior of the control of the cont to the Son of God, that we may goorly film on tearth, and that we may make Heaven more populous with renewed and triumphant spirits. This is our first work the work for which our missionaries growth, the work for which we gladly take counsel together, for which we gladly give as God has prospered us.

OTHER EFFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY.
But then, there are also effects upon the world at

OTHER EFFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

But then, there are also effects upon the world at large and upon the present world, in its physical, political, governmental and social conditions. Whatever the Gospel muches it lifts—communities as well as individuals. This institution has a fair claim upon at the earniest sympathy of all who desire human welfare—a claim upon the sympathy and honor of this great city. We are here in the centre of the world's great wealth—this city full of splendor, of power and of fame. In comparison this assembly seems a small thing. We are small in number. Our annual revenue is less than that of many individuals in this city. We are here only for a few days, and it may seem natural that on our judge away we shall be bastantly forgotten. But let us recognize the fact that that which is comparatively small in appearance may be great in value and effect; and the greatest things in history have usually come without observation.

When I hear men talk as they sometimes do, saying in effect that we can dispense with religion, that material prosperity and the power of jurisprudence are enough for us, I have it in my heart to say and sometimes on my lips, "Well, if you want to try that experiment, then begin by taking away the foundation of your houses and leave them standing in the languages in the earth. We, and others working in the air." Truth is at the basis of all political freedom, public liberty, private virtue and the beauty of private character, and that is our power. We are trying to make it articulate in all the languages in the hard. We, and others working in the same line, have made it articulate in all the languages of mankind already, principally that they might take unto themselves this truth of God. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of parts of the Seriptures were crevulated in china alone last year. We mean to carry on the work until every family on the earth is as familiar as we have been since the first consciousness of life with the story of the Evangelists, with the argument

Then we have had goes at the settle this in our minds, that this Board, now eighty-one years old, was never so strong and never more united than it is at this hour. (Great applause.) We differ among our serves sometimes, but we do it with the among our serves sometimes, but we do it with the among our serves sometimes, but we do it with the among our serves sometimes, but we do it with the among our serves and with the sincerst mutual respect. We are going to have \$500,000 instead of \$650,600 for the revenue of this Board. (Applause.) We have had great success. Think of the condition of things eighty years ago—the whole earth shut to our endeavors, our first missionaries repelied from India by English officials. Now the whole world is open, except, they say, Turkestan, I don't know exactly where that is—probabily out West somewhere. (Laughter.) There were 300 converts from heathendom when this Board started; now there are 3,000,000, and the number is increasing with a rapidity far surpassing the increase of the serioure were in existence in all the world at the heating of this century. That looks like success for the past, a reward; success for the future, a prophecy.

Then we have the Supreme Power of the universe.

success for the past, a reward; success for the future, a prophecy.

Then we have the Supreme Power of the universe on our side with us and for us. Any man who can see the intersecting lines of the average on this island can see the lines of Providence converging on one result—the Word of God universal in the world. All the course of history for the last 500 years bears on that fact. This is the logic of events. This is the secret of history, the Nomesis of rations—every nation that stands against it going down like trees before the whirtwind. All forces merge on that result. It is as sure as the life of God, as the solidity of the globe itself on which we stand.

cod, as the solidity of the grose tests of which we stand.

Our country has done much in the hundred years of its history; but it has put no single or accumulated force into the advancing prosperity of mankind, from the beginning until now, which is comparable to the force that it has put into the world-life through the Christian missions of the various communions uniting in this sublimest enterprise, and going forth with the New Testament in their hands and the lave of God in their hearts, and the hope of glory shining on their faces, to illuminate the nations.

(Applause)

THE FUTURE OF MISSION WORK. I believe that the child is now born who will see the time when commerce and Christianity, equally earth-embracing in their aims, and advancing in majestic harmony, shall possess the whole earth when holiness to the Lord shall be upon the heels of those swift horses of modern commerce, whose race course is the ocean; when the revolving wheels of every railway and of every steamship shall have the

COLONEL BAIRD FOR MAYOR

Are the American People Becoming a Nation of Luna- BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS NOMINATE HIM BY ACCLAMATION.

> JOHN J. CLANCY FOR CONTROLLER AND JOHN B. GREEN FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY - A

SRONG CITY AND COUNTY TICKET. With a remarkable display of unanimity of sentiment and much enthusiasm the Republicans of Brooklyn yesterday nominated candidates for the city and county offices. For Mayor, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, whose name called out the utmost enthuslasm, was nominated by the city convention. With him on the city ticket for Controller was placed John B. Claney, the received nearly 12,000 votes for Mayor on the Labor ticket two years ago. The general opinion was that stronger and better nominations have never been presented to the people of Brooklyn, and that with well-sustained efforts until election day the de feat of the Democratic incumbents, who will all have to be renominated, will be compassed.

The City Convention met last evening in Matthews's Hall, at Fulton-st, and Gallacin Place, and a great throng of people was present besides the 385 delegates. Some of the more enthusiastic had pictures of Colonel Baird ready its display. Promptly on time the Convention was called to order by ex-Congressman S. V. White. Isaac B. Crane and Joseph V. B. Morrell were elected secretaries. Among when he began his expected secretaries. Among covery of the wonderful Paine's Celery Compound. He realized that Pares is (consumption of the brain) was our great national weakness. He knew that the brain and nervous system must be fortified to meet the great strains which modern life bring upon it. He saw that men were by Candler, Benjamin Estes, Isaac H. Cary, R. D. B. Cantler, Benjamin Estes, Isaac H. Cary, R. D. Benedict, I. M. Dan, W. C. Vosburg, George J. Collins, Charles Nacher, Timothy L. Woodruff, David A. Baldwin, James H. Ruggles, I. F. Fischer, E. D. Beerl and Charles H. Russell.

Mr. White was made permanent chairman, and accepted the position with a few words. When nominations were declared in order, ex-Mayor Schroede rose and was greeted with a storm of applause. Mr Schroeder said he had the privilege of presenting the name of the man who appeared to be the unanimous choice of the Republicans Brooklyn as candidate for Mayor. The mention of Mr. Buird's name at this point evoked great applause and loud cheers. Mr. Schroeder said further that Mr. Baird had a laborious campaign in 1887, and was reluctant to enter upon another. It was, besides, an expensive pleasure to run for Mayor, and he desired it said that he would fight in the ranks or at the head with his party, but would not pay the expenses of the campaign. Mr. schroeder was again greeted with loud applause when he sat

Franklin Woodruff seconded the nomination of Colonel Baird, and said that his election would represent an honest, economic administration of the city government. Colonel Baird was an upright, fearless and honest man, and he would represent the best interests of the city in the Mayor's Ex-Senator Charles H. Russell spoke of the omens of success shown by ex-Mayor Schroeder rising to nominate the next Mayor of Brooklyn. Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott said no candidate needed speechmaking less than Colonel Baird, and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. This was carried with a thunder of yeas and was received with long-continued

success. He has been a large employer of men for years and is uniformly liked by them. In 1875 he was cleeted Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward and served with so much credit that he was re-elected in 1877. He devoted himself to his business after his term ended until 1886, when he was urged to accept the Mayoraly nomination, but declined. But his 1887 he yielded to the wish of the party and ran for Mayor against Mr. Chighin, who defeated him by barely seav ootes. Colones Baird is a successful obsiness man and understants public affairs throughly. John J. Clancy, the candidate for Controller, is thirty-five years old. He is a coal dealer in the Fourteenth Ward. Mayor low made him a member of the Board of Education in 1883 and he was an advocate of reform in the methods of the Republicant State. The 405 delegates of the County Convention were called to order by Israel F. Fischer, chairman of the Campagin Committee, at 3 p. m. Clarence A. Barron was made secretary. The first nomination made was that of District-Attorney. The names of John B. Green, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and Goorge F. Elifott, of the Twentjeth Ward, were presented. After the roll call had presceded far enough to show that the former had a large majority, his komination was made unanimous amid much present in the control of the search of the county Judge, Henry A. Moore, the present Incambent, and Arthur P. Himman, a lawyer, of the Twenty-first Ward. The roll-call showed 283 votes for Judge Moore and 117 for Mr. Himman, and the former was declared the candidate.

Supervisor Henry S. Rasquin, of the Third Ward, was unanimously nominated for Surrogate and much enthusiant. He accepted the honor N officer Justice of Sessions Conraddly, of New-Utrecht, was renominated for Commy Judge, Henry A. Moore, the present Incambent, and Arthur P. Himman, and hence of the Ward. Were presented both in the Republican General Committee of Sessions Conraddly, of New-Utrecht, was renominated for Commy of the Price of Sessions Conraddly, of New-Utrecht, was unanimousl

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William F. Sheehan, in spite of his connection with the Assembly ceiling spite of his connection with the Assembly ceiling scandal, was to-day renominated for Assembly by the Democratic convention of the 1st District of Eris County, Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Wyoming County

Democratic Convention at Wyoming to-day nominated for member of Assumbly Colonel H. H. Eldred, of Attica.

CONVENTIONS OF BOTH PARTIES TO MEET. CONVENTIONS OF BOTH PARTIES TO MEET.

The Republican and the Democratic Senate District
Conventions will be held in Brooklyn to-night. In the
Ild District the Democrats will renominate Senator
Pierce probably. No Republican has yet been found to run
against him, as the district has so large a Democratic magainst him, as the district has so large a Democratic maleafter. In the IIII District there will be a pretty concity. In the HIId District there will be a pretty con jority. In the 11th District door will be a precty con-test for the Republican nomination to succeed Senator O'Connor. The latter has lost his chance for renomination and it is possible that ex-Alderman James W. Birkett will be the candidate. The Democrate will probably in-



dorse James Webb, who was nominated by Labor men last evening. Senator Worth will be renuminated by Republicans in the IVth District, and P. H. McCarren is most likely to be put up against him.

TO DEFEAT RING RULE IN NEW JERSEY. HUDSON COUNTY REPUBLICANS MAKE A COALL.

TION WITH ANTI-MACHINE DEMOCRATS. The Hudson County, N. J., Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for county clerk, register, State Senator and director-at-large of the Board of Freeholders was held yesterlay afternoon in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. The Jeffersonian Democrats, who represent the opposition to the present Democratic County Committee, held a convention at the same time in Crane's Hall, about three blocks away. The Jeffersonian convention was postponed from last Saturday until yesterday with a view of effecting a coalition with the Republicans in order to defeat the Democratic ring which now controls the county. The Republican convention was presided over by ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City, and Thomas McEwan acted as secretary. When General Ramsey moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for State Senator a heated debate sprang up. The question of forming a coalition with the dissetisfied Democrats has been under discussion for several days, and was the principal subject of conversation among the delegates before the convention

Ex-Judge Seymour made an extended speech urging coalition, and openly charged that the ring maintained its supremacy by ballot-box stuffing. William L. Van Derzee opposed fusion with the dissatisfied Demo crats. Counsel or Newbold turned the tide in favor of coalition, however, with a vigorous speech, in which he denounced Sheriff Davis, the government of Jersey City under the new charter, and the administration of justice under the present ring rule. By a vote of 132 to 63 the convention decided in favor of a fusion ticker, and a Conference Committee was appointed.

About the same time a committee from the Democratic convention appeared in the hall, and was received with enthusiasm. The two committees retired, and after half an hour's consultation Mr. Newbold, the chairman, reported that it had been decided to let the Republicans nominate candidates for County Clerk and Register, and the Democrats State Senator and Director-at-Large. The report was adopted. Simeon H. Smith was placed in nomination for County Clerk and received a large majority of the votes, but on a fervid appeal from Mr. Newbold a sufficient number of delegates changed their votes to give the nomination to Herman Walker, of Guttenberg, and he was declared the unanimous nominee. Hopken was nominated for Register. A committee from the Ballot-Reform Association was received and allowed to address the convention. Henry Gruber spoke for the committee and urged the necessity of ballot reform. A resolution was adopted directing the nominee for Senator, if elected, to vote for the measure, and a resolution warmly supporting the Kane Ballot Reform bill was adopted.

The Jeffersonian convention was presided over by ex-Senator Rudolph F. Rabe. After the Conference Committee retured from the Republican convention Committee retured from the Republican convocations and reported the result, ex-Senator Rabe was nominated for Senator, but declined. The nomination was then given to William S. Stuhr, and James Roche was nominated for Director at-Large. Each convention ratified the nomination of the other and adjourned; It is confidently expected that the fusion ticket will be successful.

"BOSS" HERRICK'S SLATE PUT THROUGH. Albany, Oct. 17 (Special).—" Boss" Herrick held his county convention in the City Hall to-day, and, although he had a hard fight, carried his slate through without a scratch. As a result, many sore-headed Democrats talk of putting an independent ticket in the field. The Cohoes Garside Association, the Tammany Society of the Spindle City, came down 200 strong, but the delegates of their faction, who were elected by a large majority of the Democratic voters in Cohoes, were not admitted to the Convention. The Committee on Contested Seats decided against the Garside men. On the question of adoption the "yeas" were overborne by a storm of "nays." Chairman Hessburg said that as the "nays" apparently came from the spectators he would decide the report adopted. Ex-Congressman Charles Tracy named Morton Chase for Senator. There was no opposition to him; neither was there to Hugh Riley for District-Attorney, nor to Jacob H. Clute for County Judge.

The fight was on Surrogate Francis H. Woods, Boss" Herrick had differed with Judge Woods, and said "No." Wood's friends were persistent, how ever, even after the exclusion of the Garaide met-The Bethlehem delegation withdrew. The names et Martin D. Conway, present police magistrate; James W. Eaton, fr., and Francis H. Woods were then presented. The formal ballot gave Conway sixty-eight and Woods sixty-three votes. There was another long fight over one of the coronerships. The least deserving man of the five proposed, Joseph Dunn, received the nomination.

MR. MILLER AT STATE HEADQUARTERS. Ex-Senator Warner Miller called at the Republican State headquarters about 5 o'clock last evening, at a time when the rooms were crowded with prominent members of the party from various parts of the State. He received a cordial welcome from the courteous head of the Committee, General Knapp, and the others present, among whom were Congressman-elect Quackenbush, Bernard Biglin, Commissioner Hess, Charles A. Chickering, Lispenard Stewart, General Hedges, Assemblyman Gibbs, Mr. Odell, of the State Committee; John W. Jacobus, Dwight Lawrence and Edmund Bartlett, Mr. Miller remained in the Committee's rooms for an hour or more, talking about the campaign. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, ralking and joking in a way that would certainly have a depressing effect upon those of his philitical enemies who so persistently try to make it appear that he is

dreadfully unhappy.

The reports from the various parts of the State The reports from the various parts of the State continue to be favorable. In no instance does it appear that the contests will affect the State ticket. Coionel Cruger and Mr. Chekering started for iterial last night to look into the Chautanqua District trouble, lit is expected that all the state candidates will be present at the meeting in Cooper Union on Tuesday right. Senator Hiscock will either preside or make the principal speech.

GIRBS SAYS HE WILL BE ELECTED.

GIBBS SAYS HE WILL BE FLECTED.

There will be contests, in all probability, in several Assembly Districts at the primary elections to-night, but the most spirited fight will be between the friends of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Cowie in the XIIIth District. Mr. Cowie declares that he is going to make a "red-het fight," before the property of the Assemblyman, who regards his enemy with apparent indifferent man, who regards his enemy with apparent indifferent and the renominated and re-elected as sure as the small sets this evening," said Mr. Gibbs last night, "and all sets this evening," said Mr. Gibbs last night, "and all sets this evening," said Mr. Gibbs last night, "and all sets this evening," said Mr. Gibbs last night, "and all sets the prevent it will amount to nothing," The list of polling places will be found in the official notice of the County Committee, which appears on page 7 of this issue. The elections to-night are for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention to be held in the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening. These slee Grand Opera House next Thursday evening. These elections will be held in every district except the XVIIth That district will have its primary on Saturday night.

The efforts of Assemblyman Saxton last winter to seem the passage of his Electoral Reform bill made him exthe passage of his Electoral Reform bill loads aim of the ceedingly popular with the habor organizations of the State. As a token of this appreciation, a number of the most intelligent leaders of this city and Brooklyn have invited him to address them. Mr. Saxton has accepted the invitation, and will speak to the New-York workingmen at Council Union and Wellington Working. men at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening. The following night he will address the labor unions of Brooklyn at Grand Army Hall. These meetings will be entirely union

the suspices of the workingmen.